# The People's Korea

No. 1,319 EVERY SATURDAY DECEMBER 20, 1986 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)


# We Deal with Present Situation with Utmost Patience And Prudence: DPRK President

## —Benin President Shares Common Views with His Korean Counterpart—

"Our party and the government of our Republic are dealing with the present situation with utmost patience and prudence, and making every effort to prevent war and settle the question of national reunification by peaceful means," said President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 8. **(See his speech on page 2)**

His comment came at a banquet held that day at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by President Mathieu Kerekou, who concurrently serves as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin on his official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

It was his second visit to Pyongyang since he first came in July 1976.

The DPRK President acutely criticized the south Korean authorities for their latest move of brutally putting down the patriotic youths and people in south Korea who advocate independence, democracy and reunification, and said, "They are also vehemently slandering our Republic, stepping up their frantic clamour for anti-communist confrontation and intensifying their war manoeuvres," to aggravate the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

In his speech President Kim Il Sung urged the world nations to denounce as well as inflict a massive punishment on the racist regime of South Africa for their anachronistic apartheid policy, barbarous repression of the people, ceaseless invasions and provocations of war perpetrated against their neighboring countries under the overt patronage and instigation of the imperialists.

**President Kim Il Sung had talks with President Mathieu Kerekou on Dec. 8. (KCNA Radiophoto)**

President Mathieu Kerekou in his Dec. 8 banquet speech laid an emphasis upon the common view shared by the two peoples, parties and governments, on the pressing problems in the complicated world of today, and said, "This constitutes a guarantee for the whole of mankind gravely menaced by thermonuclear war due to the reckless strength and dominating will of world imperialism to make useful and qualitative contributions to the solutions of serious problems." **(See his speech on page 2)**

"In this regard," he further said, "permanent tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula arouses deep apprehensions among all people who love freedom, peace and social progress."

Noting that it was an urgent problem for all peoples and countries in the world to struggle against the arms race, the abolition of nuclear weapons, general disarmament and the realization

**(Continued on page 8, col. 4)**

# KCNA Raps Disguised Western Newsmen over False Reports

With a harsh denunciation of Western newsmen who recently visited the DPRK in disguise over faking up the false picture of Pyongyang in their reports, the Korean Central News Agency on Dec. 8 issued a report, saying they were lacking in "conscience and morality of men of the press." **(See the text on page 8)**

The charge was mainly directed at James Miles of UPI, Graham Earnshaw of Reuters and Pierre-Antoine Donnet of AFP. Western newspapers as well as "government"-controlled publications in south Korea carried a series of their articles based on groundless and unconfirmed information.

The report said, "Of course, we do not expect a good propaganda about our country from the propaganda machines paid by imperialists..... But we are simply startled by the fact that they are maliciously carrying on their anti-DPRK smear campaign full of lies and fabrications."

Pyongyang's official news agency, which called the reporters "despicable hack writers," said their attitude was "contrary to the noble duty of journalists to convey only truth."

The report came as the first official comment on Western media of Pyongyang which has been actively inviting reporters from Western nations.

To prove that the visitors in question "are spies and impostors under the guise of 'correspondents' hired by the imperialist espionage organs", the KCNA made 3-point argument:

(1) They visited Pyongyang as tourists, but upon entering the city, they began to act as "correspondents,"

(2) Even after leaving Pyongyang they continued to send "reports from Pyongyang," and

(3) To make their articles plausible, such ambiguous sources as "East and West European diplomatic sources" were used.

What cannot be overlooked, the report said, is that the release of such false articles was timed to coincide with the anti-DPRK smear campaign mounted by Washington and its regional client Seoul.

# DPRK's Dam Not for Military Purposes: Soviet Official

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is a peaceful project which has nothing to do with military purposes, stated Nikolai Laverov, First Vice President of the Academy of National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers, reported the KCNA on Dec. 3.

In a press conference the official who is leading the delegation of the academy said:

The south Koreans are creating horrors among the south Korean people and whipping up hostility within the nation, crying that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station in Korea which cannot be problematic is a "special project".

The authorities have no ground to take issue with the construction of the dam. No one has the right to interfere in peaceful economic construction in Korea.

He sternly denounced Seoul for its campaign slandering the construction of the power station.

It is, he said, most reasonable to build hydro-power stations for the settlement of the power problem in Korea where there are many mountains and rich water resources.

Korea is now pressing ahead with the projects to develop and use hydro power resources, he noted, and added: This is of weighty significance in solving the power question and developing the economy of the country.

# Moscow Leaders' Reply Message to DPRK President

**PYONGYANG Dec. 7 (KCNA) – Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Nov. 30 in reply to his message of greetings sent to the Soviet party and state leaders on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.**

**The reply message says:**

We firmly believe that the traditional

**(Continued on page 8, col. 4)**

# 1st Session of SPA Slated for Late This Year

PYONGYANG Dec. 9 (KCNA) – A decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on convocation of the session of the Supreme People's Assembly was made public on December 8.

According to the decision, the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK will be convened in Pyongyang on Dec. 29, 1986.

# Anti-Nuke & Peace Committee Formed In Pyongyang

The KCNA on Dec. 7 reported that the Korean Anti-Nuclear and Peace Committee was formed when an inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang, which was attended by representatives of political parties and public organizations and others.

The leading body of the committee was elected and Li Mong Ho, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was nominated as its chairman.

# Student Defects to DPRK, Disillusioned With South Korea

Kim Jae Gol, 30, a south Korean who had been studying in West Germany, "recently" went over to the DPRK through a third country, according to a KCNA report dated Dec. 8.

He, hailing from North Kyongsang Province, graduated from Chungang University in Seoul after serving the army for nearly three years, and then studied at Göttingen University in West Germany.

He said his action was due to his disillusionment about the south Korean society and to his longing for the socio-political system of the DPRK.

The news agency quoted him as saying that he who served at Chongwadae ("presidential" residence) was gradually awakened to the fact that the Seoul rulers are "faithful servants of the U.S." and their policy was "a totally treacherous one."

While staying abroad, Kim said, he shaped a new view of the DPRK by reading classical works of President Kim Il Sung.

# We Denounce S. African Racists for Their Apartheid Policy

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

**President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the grand banquet he gave on Dec. 8 in honour of the party and state delegation of Benin headed by Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President of the People's Republic of Benin and Chairman of the National Executive Council.**

**He said:**

The long journey you have made to visit our country is an expression of your feelings of exceptional friendship towards us and profound trust you place in us.

You paid a visit to our country in July 1976 and paved a broad avenue of friendship between Korea and Benin. Since then the fraternal relations of friendship between our two countries have been developing satisfactorily in many fields.

Your present visit to our country will be another important occasion to extend and promote the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples onto higher stage and will contribute to strengthening solidarity between the Asian and African peoples.

As the same non-aligned nations, Korea and Benin are fighting for sovereignty, independence and peace. In this struggle they have always taken joint steps. The peoples of our two countries are advancing together along the road of socialism, opposing imperialism, new and old colonialism and racism, and supporting and cooperating closely with each other in the efforts to solve the questions facing the non-aligned and developing nations in building a new society.

Today African countries have important tasks of consolidating political independence which they have already achieved, and of freeing the people from hunger, poverty and diseases which are the consequences of colonial rule and continual natural calamities.

The African Continent is rich in natural resources, and it has great potentialities. If the peoples of African countries achieve their economic independence by mobilizing and using internal resources in every way on the principle of self-reliance, realize South-South cooperation widely and establish a new international economic order, they will be able to build an independent and prosperous new society.

Today, under the energetic leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President Mathieu Kerekou, the People's Republic of Benin is pressing ahead with the struggle to strengthen national unity, lay the foundations of an independent national economy and build a new society of justice and fair play. In particular, we highly appreciate your country's emphasis on agriculture and its great effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

The Beninese people highly respect Your Excellency President as an outstanding fighter and their intimate comrade.

We wish that, closely united behind you, the fraternal Beninese people will achieve new success in their struggle to implement the decisions of the Second Congress of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and carry out the second state plan for socio-economic development.

The people's advance on the road of sovereignty and independence is an irresistible main trend of our time. In southern Africa, however, tragic events which run counter to the trend of the times are taking place one after another because of the imperialists and racists, and the tense situation prevailing there is giving rise to apprehension among the people throughout the world.

We categorically denounce the South African racists for their anachronistic apartheid policy, barbarous repression of the people, ceaseless invasions and provocations of war perpetrated against the neighbouring countries under the overt patronage and instigation of the imperialists. We strongly call on the nations throughout the world to apply relentless collective sanctions against these racists.

We strongly support the Namibian and South African peoples in their just struggle for liberty and liberation, and express firm solidarity with the peoples of front-line countries and the rest of Africa in their sacred cause of defending their national independence and territorial integrity and of completely liberating Africa by defeating armed intervention and aggression by the South African racists.

Today there is the greatest danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

These days, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are brutally putting down the patriotic young students and other people in south Korea who advocate independence, democracy and reunification. They are also vehemently slandering our Republic, stepping up their frantic clamour for anti-communist confrontation and intensifying their war manoeuvres. They have thus aggravated the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Our party and the government of our Republic are dealing with the present situation with utmost patience and prudence, and making every effort to prevent war and settle the question of national reunification by peaceful means.

Your Excellency esteemed President, this visit is a great encouragement to our people who are building socialism and struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

On the principles of international solidarity and revolutionary fidelity, you have been giving positive support to the reasonable proposals of our party and the government of our Republic for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone all over the Korean Peninsula by getting the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and to the just struggle of our people to put them into effect.

For this I express my deep gratitude to you Comrade President, to the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, to the government and people of the People's Republic of Benin.

All humanity desires and aspires after peace. But peace does not come of its own accord; it must be won through struggle.

In future, too, the Korean people, in solid unity with all the peace forces of the world including the Beninese people, will staunchly fight to frustrate the imperialists' nuclear arms build-up and their manoeuvres for a nuclear war and preserve world peace and security.

# Denuclearization of Korean Pen. Conducive To Detente & Dialogue in Far East

## Speech of President Mathieu Kerekou

**Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President of the People's Republic of Benin and Chairman of the National Executive Council, made a speech at the banquet given on Dec. 8 by President Kim Il Sung in honor of the Benin party and state delegation on an official goodwill visit to Korea.**

**President Mathieu Kerekou said:**

I extend most heartfelt, warm thanks once again to Comrade Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and esteemed President, for having kindly invited us, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of Korea, to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a beautiful country.

We pay most respected and ardent regards to His Excellency Comrade Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected President and the great leader of the Korean people, who has dedicated his all to make the intrepid people of Korea register grand successes in a period less than two generations under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the political vanguard of the Korean people.

Already during our first visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in July 1976, ten years ago, we praised the brilliant achievements made by the industrious and revolutionary people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today we are more deeply impressed than ever before to see the new brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people by laying and consolidating solid foundations for the rapid development of the socialist society and successfully carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the course of undaunted advance for completely realizing their great national destiny.

Clear is the fact that the flames of collective innovation that started as the Chollima movement was launched by the Workers' Party of Korea have been concretized with the epochal victories the Korean people achieved after the attainment of the goal of production increase in all fields of the national economy, self-sufficiency in food, equipment and capital construction and heavy and light industries.

That is why the Benin people, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard, and their revolutionary state that have bravely embarked upon the road of glory and dignity, the road of liquidating the old social order where oppression and exploitation of man by man exist express deep respect and profound admiration to the Korean revolution for its great contribution to the qualitative development of the world proletarian revolution.

Precisely for this reason the Benin people estimate with legitimate pride the great successes of the Korean people as the precious gains of the exploited people of the world and sincerely rejoice over them.

The Benin and Korean peoples and their two political parties of a new type and their two revolutionary states have the same views on the pressing problems in the complicated world today. This constitutes a guarantee for the whole of mankind gravely menaced by thermonuclear war due to the reckless strength and dominating will of world imperialism to make useful and qualitative contributions to the solution of serious problems.

In this regard, permanent tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula arouses deep apprehensions among all people who love freedom, peace and social progress.

The revolutionary people of the People's Republic of Benin, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard, and the Revolutionary State of Benin that express solidarity with the Korean people in their just and sacred struggle, decisively expose and condemn the subversive manoeuvres of world imperialism which obstructs the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, while intensifying provocations and stockpiling a large quantity of mass destruction weapons in south Korea.

We are now convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of great Korea is a problem of patience and perseverance.

Our People's Republic of Benin, therefore, warmly hails the sincere and great efforts consistently exerted by respected President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and supports fine initiatives advanced by him to realise frank and direct dialogue between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and south Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Esteemed Comrade President, your reasonable proposals for the high-level tripartite political talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea patently prove that you always display a noble and realistic spirit and a high degree of responsibility to find tirelessly the way and method to finally solve the pressing problem for the independent and peaceful reunification of great Korea.

It was an urgent problem for all peoples and countries on the globe to struggle against the arms race and for the abolition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament and for the realization of collective peace and security.

The realization of denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and the withdrawal of the military equipment from there are boiled down to this and thereby will be conducive to detente and indispensable dialogue in the Far East.

As proved by the distinguished friendship and solidarity and excellent relations exsisting betwen the People's Republic of Benin and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea already from 1973, we deem it joy to be well aware of such demand from long ago.

Availing ourselves of this place and this opportunity, we believe that talks we have already held and talks to be held during our goodwill visit will enable us to struggle side by side for the strengthening and development of cooperation between Benin and Korea.

# Foreign Delegates Demand U.S. Troops Withdrawal from S. Korea at UN Gen. Assembly

The delegates of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Mongolia and the Congo expressed full support to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification at the first and the committees of the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report.

Recalling that Korea has been divided artificially and her people are forced to suffer from the national division owing to the U.S. occupation of south Korea, they demanded the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea without delay.

They exposed and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta and their crackdown upon the south Korean people.

They expressed firm support to and solidarity with DPRK's policy of national reunification and the righteous struggle of the Korean people for their country's reunification.

## 25 UK MPs Support Korea's Reunion

Twenty five members of the British Parliament including Robert Parry in their resolution submitted to the parliament on Nov. 25 noted that the British Parliament should appeal to the government to support the movement for the denuclearisation and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The resolution titled "Denuclearisation and Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula" said that the British Parliament should congratulate the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Unification of Korea upon its convocation of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Meanwhile, Robert Parry and 33 other British Parliamentarians demanded in their resolution submitted to parliamentary session that the British Parliament denounce brutal crackdown upon human rights in south Korea.

The resolution entitled "Human Rights in South Korea" noted that the British Parliament should denounce the infiltration of over 8,000 armymen and policemen into Konguk University of south Korea, the arrest of more than 1,500 students and more brutal suppression of human rights in south Korea.

## Indian MP Supports Proposal for DCRK Founding

Narain Choubey, member of parliament from the Communist Party of India (Marxist), fully supported the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in his press statement issued on Nov. 5 on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proposal.

He said:

The great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980.

I regard this proposal as a very just one to achieve the reunification of Korea in a peaceful way in the interests of the entire Korean people.

Pointing out that this proposal has not been realized because of the U.S. occupation of south Korea, he strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

## Japanese Lawyers Claim Human Rights in S. Korea

The International Democratic Lawyers' Association published the appeal "Against human rights violation in south Korea under the 'national security law,'" urging other bodies to take measures against human rights violations in south Korea.

The appeal was signed by five lawyers—Numata Inajiro, Chairman of the International Lawyers' Association of Japan; Matsui Yasuhiro, representative of the Democratic Lawyers' Association of Japan, Sato Yoshihiro, head of the Free Legal Circles; Date Akio, director of the Social Culture and Law Center; Morikawa Kinju, representative of the Association to Defend the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan.

It was submitted to a meeting held to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the International Democratic Lawyers' Association on Dec. 12-13 in the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris.

## Korean Foreign Relations Assoc. Formed

An inaugural meeting of the Korean Foreign Relations Association was held in Pyongyang.

A report and speeches were made at the meeting.

Pointing to the further expansion and development of Korea's foreign relations at present, the reporter and speakers stressed in union the need to form this association with a view to further tightening friendly ties with figures of political, public and other circles of various countries.

The leading body of the association was elected at the meeting.

## Japanese Lawyers Visit DPRK (5)

# *Judiciary of DPRK*

(Continued from No. 1,309 issue of The People's Korea)

When I visited the DPRK recently with a delegation of lawyers we wanted to find out exactly how the judiciary of this country functioned. We consistently asked for meetings to be arranged with other lawyers and people engaged in research into the judiciary and made a request to visit some court proceedings.

As a result, we were given the opportunity to hold discussions with judges, lawyers, members of the DPRK Lawyers' Association and staff of the law faculty of Kim Il Sung University, which we visited.

Unfortunately, we were unable to observe a trial because of the small number of cases in this country and the principle that "an open trial" is held on the spot where an incident occurs. However, we hope to observe a trial taking place next time we visit the DPRK.

On Sep. 23, 1985, Li Chun Ok, a judge of the Central Court, accompanied by Kim Sok Jung and Pak Su Sok, who are lawyers, visited us at the Potonggang Hotel, where we were staying.

Mr. Li, who is one of seven judges appointed to the Central Court, gave us a general account of the judiciary of the DPRK, while Mr. Kim and Pak explained the legal system. Afterward the exchanged opinions in an atmosphere of sincerity. An outline of the judicial system of the DPRK follows:

### General Account of the DPRK's Judiciary

After the liberation, the judiciary under Japanese colonial rule was abolished and rearranged along democratic lines.

There is a Central Court (which corresponds to the Japanese Supreme Court) and provincial and district people's courts. A provincial court exists in every province and a district people's court can be found in every three or four counties.

In addition, there are special courts such as the People's Army's Court and the Railroad Court.

There is a Central Public Prosectors Office, a Provincial Public Prosecutors Office, District and County Prosecutors offices and a Special Prosecutors Office.

The DPRK has a two-trial system which differs from Japan's three-trial system.

The People's Court only handles initial trials whereas the Provincial and Central courts often deal with secondary trials as well as sometimes handling first trials.

There is an emergency appeal procedure against sentence and this is dealt with by the Central Court.

A fundamental principle underlying all trials in the DPRK is their conception of Juche and democracy. The courts function independently and trials are carried out within the letter of the law.

Trials are presided over by a judge and to people selected from the public who function as a jury.

Judges and jury members are elected by a people's meeting and jury members are qualified as judges.

Second trials are held at courts which have three judges. Trials are usually open, except in cases which concern the state or where a closed trial would protect the interests of those concerned.

In the DPRK open public trials are held at the spot where incidents happen. This custom had its origin in the open trials held in liberated districts during the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggles in the pre-liberation period.

Trials are seen as a way of educating people and preventing crimes as the open public trial which is attended by people who know the defendants well. Judges and jury members examine the evidence and decide, where necessary, to conduct on-the-spot investigations and interviews with witnesses.

By and large, in the case of first trials a decision is given within a month.

The right to counsel is secured for defendants and lawyers are assigned to every case after a defendant has filed a suite. A prosecutor has the right to indict. The view in the DPRK is as follows:

Under the socialist system, criminal cases are not regarded to happen very often. Those who commit crimes are viewed as remnants of olden times. It is important to educate them and so suites are often not filed. It is believed to be better to educate an accused at the organization concerned since once a trial is held a person often becomes classified as a criminal. Therefore, sentences are given very cautiously and are only given for the purpose of education.

There are two decisions; guilty or innocent. In the case of a quilty verdict, punishment can be penal servitude, education, labor or the death sentence.

Students of Kim Il Sung University. Many jurists of the DPRK are graduates of this university.

Confiscation can be an additional punishment. The death sentence has not been given recently. There is also a provision for suspension of sentence. The ratio of stays of sentence is between 20 - 30% at present.

Education through labor is a measure whereby criminals are obliged to work at a designated place for a given period of time. However, they can attend from their homes. Part of their earnings are deducted and paid to the state.

In the DPRK there has not been a false charge. This is because when the authorities judge that a defendant's guilt is light, then he or she will be given a verdict of "not guilty." In this instance the authorities contact the defendants' employers and ask them to pay attention to the defendants'future education.

### Lawyers

After a defendant is indicted, lawyers prepare for trial by studying the evidence and conducting on-the-spot investigations where they interview witnesses and the defendant.

A lawyer is selected by the defendant or by the court. Before 1960 lawyers engaged in private employment. However, since then their wages have been provided by the state in the same way as judges. Lawyers then pay commission to the state.

Many lawyers have continued in the profession. However, there have been personnel changes within the legal establishment for instance, Mr. Pak, a lawyer, is a former judge.

Among lawyers' organizations there is the Central Lawyers' Committee and the Provincial Lawyers' Committee. A lawyer can be dispatched from a provincial lawyers' committee to a district people's court.

In the DPRK there are no civil cases as there is no individual property from which civil disputes can arise. There is a small number of divorce cases and although lawyers are not involved in them they are often sought for advice.

There are about 120 lawyers in the DPRK. In Pyongyang there are 15 lawyers who belong to the Pyongyang City Lawyers' Committee, whose office is situated in the Pyongyang Court Building. Trials are not held very often. In 1984 alone the Pyongyang City Court dealt with only 23 cases in all. Among them three or four cases were appealed to the Central Court.

Lawyers are often sought by citizens to provide various kinds of information and often help in the preparation of documents.

In particular, they inform citizens of state regulations so that they can obey the law. To this end they often visit factories to instruct the workers.

(Continued on page 6)

# Will Hard-line Measures Save The Chon Junta?

*By Han Chol Myong*
**Special to The People's Korea**

After the Asian Games the Chon junta left no stones unturned in their attempt to suppress the democratic movement.

Chon's harsh measures could be anticipated as he had expressed his intention to deal severely with democratic forces.

"Harsh measures against his opponents reflect the weakness of the Chon regime which cannot but resort to suppressive measures to prolong its dictatorial rule," an observer said.

"The current crackdown on the opposition reflects Chon's fear that if he allows the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and other democratic organizations to continue their campaign for democratic reforms, the people power which played a key role in ousting the former dictator of the Philippines will grow even stronger," he said.

The harsh measures include the arrest of Yu Sung Hwan, an NKDP assemblyman, and over 1,200 students who staged a four-day sit-in, along with dissolution orders which were served on democratic and labour organizations.

It is unthinkable in a democracy that a member of the national assembly is arrested for remarks made in the assembly. Yu Sung Hwan urged that state policy should focus on reunification rather than on anti-communism.

The Chon junta proceeded to forcibly dissolve the United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon) along with other democratic organizations, a situation which the NKDP called "undeclared martial law."

Let us have a look at the main events that occurred in October and November:

**Oct. 9**: The NKDP held a rally in Kunsan to push for direct presidential elections. After the rally which was participated in by 10,000 people, 1,000 staged a demonstration. Twenty-six were arrested.

**Oct. 17**: NKDP assemblyman Yu Sung Hwan was arrested for statements made in the assembly.

**Oct. 24**: Twenty-seven people, including former Seoul National University students, were arrested on alleged charges of trying to form a "Marxist-Leninist revolutionary party." Police are looking for another 74 people in this connection.

**Oct. 27**: About 150 Buddhist monks staged an anti-government rally in Seoul. Their slogans included "Down with the dictatorship persecuting Buddhism!" Thirty-four were arrested.

**Oct. 28**: Some 1,500 students from 26 universities gathered at Konkuk University in Seoul to inaugurate the "National Union of Patriotic Students against Foreign Forces and Fascism," a nation-wide united body of students.

**Oct. 31**: Some 8,000 riot police stormed Konkuk University buildings to arrest 1,246 students. A total of 1,525 students were taken away. It was the largest student round-up ever in south Korea. Some 8,500 students at 19 universities staged rallies and demonstrations to protest police action against Konkuk University.

**Nov. 3**: Over 6,000 students at 23 universities were involved in demonstrations against police action.

**Nov. 4**: Some 3,500 students at 18 universities staged demonstrations.

**Nov. 6**: The Rev. Pak Hyong Kyu who was charged with a task to investigate the Konkuk affair was taken away.

**Nov. 7**: The authorities issued an order to disband 14 labour organizations and 5 labour schools.

**Nov. 10**: The authorities decided to take harsh measures against 40 democratic organizations.

**Nov. 12**: Police raided the headquarters of Mintongryon and dissolved it forcibly.

**Nov. 29**: The Chon junta mobilized 80,000 riot police to prevent a Seoul rally for constitutional changes sponsored by the NKDP.

The above-mentioned events are only the tip of the iceberg. The Chon junta has arrested democratic figures, students and religious people at random in recent months. They included Paek Ki Wan, vice chairman of Mintongryon and other leading members of Mintongryon, Han Kwang Ok, spokesman for the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, some staff members of the Catholic Committee of Justice and Peace and the National Council of Churches and Song Gon Ho, former managing editor of The Dong-A Ilbo. They are influential figures in south Korea's democratic movement.

"The Chon government is determined to do away with all elements who want democratic reforms. In other words, in the eyes of the government the present situation in south Korea is so serious that they are not going to allow even peaceful rallies for democratic reforms to take place," commented an analyst.

"Chon made desperate efforts to prevent the planned Nov. 29 rally for constitutional changes from taking place. This was because between 500,000 and 1,000,000 people were expected to take part in the rally. Chon feared that the demand for popular presidential elections would spread on a nation-wide scale, prompting active responses from people in all walks of life," the analyst added.

## Chon's Scenario

Chon Du Hwan has repeatedly said that he would step down in 1988 when his seven-year term expires. Many believe, however, he will not step down from the presidency, unless the opposition accepts a "parliamentary cabinet system."

Seasoned observers say that Chon will hand-pick his successor and run the country from the shadows if he steps down from the presidency.

"It is highly likely that Chon will try to remain in power even when his term ends in 1988. He asked Gaston Sigur, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, to extend his term by one year so that he could host the Olympic Games successfully and stabilize the unstable situation," an informed source said. "But, Sigur rejected the offer," he said.

"We tend to forget the basic fact that the man who talks about 'a first peaceful transfer of power' came to power by military coups. He took power by force, not to conduct democratic reforms but to propagate dictatorial rule by generals. In words, Chon calls for reunification. In deeds, he arrests the people who call for reunification. In my view, Chon will hand-pick one of his associates like Chang Se Dong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (former KCIA), as his successor after the DJP passes its own constitutional revision bills based on a parliamentary system at the national assembly. Although Chon may become a low-profile leader, it is certain that he will run the country from the shadows. If his scenario fails, even harsher repressive measures will come," the source said.

## Chon Faces Threats on Two Fronts

The Chon junta faces threats on two fronts. One is from south Koreans from all walks of life who demand early democratic reforms. Even middle-class south Koreans will not tolerate military rule much longer. The other is from hard-line elements in the military.

Mr. Kim Yong Sam who visited Japan recently said that the present situation bears resemblance to the situation in October 1979. The uprising in Pusan and Masan in October 1979 led to the assassination of former strongman Pak Jung Hi. Although Pak was killed by his associate Kim Jae Gyu, the then director of the KCIA, the people's ardent demand for democracy was behind his tragic end.

To the Chon Du Hwan group, it was necessary to purge moderate elements in the military (a coup of December 1979) and to kill the same countrymen (the Kwangju Massacre in May 1980) to take power, threatening the people.

In the Oct. 17 press briefing at the Blue House, Chon told reporters that he would take harsh measures, including martial law, if the situation worsened and added that he would not mind if the Olympic Games were not held.

His remarks imply that people power has grown strong enough to pose a serious threat to his junta. People power played a key role in ousting Marcos and Chon learned an important lesson from the Philippines even though his government stressed the differences rather than the similarities.

In the meantime, if the popular movement for democracy grows, the hardliners in the military will want to suppress it as Chon has done in the past. Hard-liners in the military are always eager to topple a government which is soft on the democratic movement. In a way, the history of south Korea was a history of military coups.

## U.S. Aware of Gravity of Situation

U.S. officials have paid frequent visits to south Korea in recent months. James Kelley, a special assistant to the President arrived on Oct. 18. He was followed by William Clark, deputy assistant secretary of state on Oct. 30 and Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state on Nov. 6. More recently Morton Abramowitz, assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research visited south Korea, arriving on Dec. 6.

The informed source said that the frequent visits to Seoul are related to attempted coups by hard-line officers.

He said that some officers mainly from the 15th class attempted to stage a coup on Oct. 15 or 16 and the information was leaked to the United States.

He also said that they wanted to stage a coup before a new ambassador to Seoul arrived in south Korea.(James Lilley arrived in Seoul as a new American ambassador on Nov. 14.)

The source said that similiar attempts were made in June and July this year, resulting in some officers being changed.

On July 30, U.S. CIA director William Casey told seven south Korean officers that the U.S. would not allow a military coup, he added.

"In this context, you can understand the reason why south Korea is staging the anti-DPRK campaign as seen in the campaign against the construction of the Kumgangsan Dam and the assassination story. The Chon junta had to make public a shocking story to tide over the crisis," he concluded.

It is true that without direct pressure from the U.S. government to weaken and destabilize Chon, he is unlikely to be toppled.

But, it is also true that he cannot prolong his rule with hard-line harsh measures any more.

An analyst had this to say: "Middle-class south Koreans usually don't want to be involved in politics. They don't want change through violence. But, this time they will never allow Chon Du Hwan and generals to run the country as they please. They waited too long for democracy to come to their country. If Chon continues to resort to suppressive measures, ignoring the people's demand for democracy, he will meet a tragic end as his predecessor Pak did. Or he will have to seek asylum in the United States like Marcos. Mr. Kim Dae Jung's decision not to run for the presidency reflected his resolve not to repeat the tragedy of May 1980. I don't think Chon is such a good gentleman to accept direct popular elections for the next president. Anyway, 1987 will be a crucial year in south Korea's democratic movement."

**This photo shows more than 50,000 people filling the street of Kwangju in the March 30 rally for constitutional changes. The Chon junta prevented a similar rally in Seoul on Nov. 29 as the junta is afraid of "people power". (Reuter)**

# Rodong Sinmun on Tokyo-Seoul Ministerial Meeting

***Rodong Sinmun on Dec. 10 carried a commentary titled "Service Attitude" on the "regular ministerial meeting" held in Tokyo between the Japanese and south Korean authorities.***

*It said in part:*

The meeting decided to set up a so-called "wise men's council" at the request of the south Koreans for the discussion of "medium- and long-term relations" between Japan and south Korea. This foretells that the master-servant tieup between the Japanese and the south Koreans would grow tighter in the future in the military and other fields under the direction of the United States.

As clearly shown by the results of the meeting which laid emphasis on the "joint countermeasures", Tokyo and Seoul, under a plan of the U.S., are scheming to round off the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, and bring the Japanese troops into the Korean front "in the event of contingency on the Korean Peninsula" by using this collective military aggressive tool.

The Japan-south Korea "regular ministerial meeting" held in Tokyo brought into bolder relief the daily-growing ambition of the Japanese for overseas expansion and the treacherous stand of the south Koreans to seek a way in fawning upon Tokyo.

# "Japan's Ignorance of Neighbor"

Professor Nishikawa Jun

*A Japanese professor urged Japan's mass media to have a more balanced attitude in handling the news coming from Seoul.*
*He said they are ignorant of both north and south Korea.*

*Mr. Nishikawa Jun, professor of economics at Waseda University, a prestigious private school in Tokyo, charged Japan's mass media with handling the "news on the assassination story" circulated by Seoul, losing their head.*
*He was in Pyongyang from late October to early November.*

*The professor contributed his comment to "Sekai (world)", a politico-theoretical monthly magazine published in Japan.*
*The Sekai magazine carried his article in its January 1987 issue.*
*Here is the full text of his article: (Translation is ours. . . Ed.)*

I was involved in the "incident" soon after I came back from my visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the last of October to the beginning of November.

My telephone rang ceaselessly from Nov. 16 to 17, and I was asked what I thought of the "assassination" story.

I replied, "When I was in Pyongyang, everything was calm and the life of people seemed peaceful and settled. Soldiers of the People's Army were working hard for peaceful construction, for instance, for the construction of the Olympic village," then callers hung up unconvinced.

After all, it was made public that the "information" was false and was deliberately circulated by the south Korean authorities.

The "information" was said to be grounded on loudspeaker announcements by the north Korean army, but no recorded-tape was produced.

A north Korean flag was said to be flying at half mast in the northern village of the 38th parallel, but AP on Nov. 17 sent a photograph in which the national flag of the DPRK was flying at the top of a pole as usual.

And first of all, the U.S. side of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command didn't confirm any part of the "information."

Looking back on that happened then, Japanese mass media seems to have been fooled for two days by the "information" not based on fact.

If it had been always getting in close touch with the neighbour's situation, it could have chosen correct information without running about in confusion by south Korea's information or shifting the responsibility on north Korea's "seclusionism".

In this point, we have to learn from the calm attitude of The New York Times which reported the "incident" for the first time when President Kim appeared on Nov. 18.

In the unhappy history of the division of the Korean Peninsula, whenever a tendency for reunification grew, there has been moves to shake south Korea's political system.

The south Korean authorities have always oppressed such moves by force.

In 1972, after the July 4 North-South Joint Statement was published following the thaw between China and the United States, Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped, martial law was declared and the "*Yusin*" regime was established as if to throw cold water on the democratization movement.

Various talks – Red Cross, economic and parliamentarians' talks – started in 1984 resulted in realizing a limited exchange of relatives and art troupes, but the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Sprit" obstructed these dialogues.

Mr. Ho Dam, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, expressed deep concern on this point when we met him in Pyongyang on Oct. 31.

"Our country is continuing Red Cross and economic talks from the standpoint of realizing our national reunification peacefully and cooperatively, and is making efforts to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea, tripartite military talks and parliamentarians' talks.

But we cannot continue these efforts when 240,000 troops that can wage a major modern war are mobilized in an exercise and an atmosphere of war is increasing," he said.

Actually, the DPRK announced the suspension of military exercises during the talks in the beginning of this year, and in September it decided to mobilize 150,000 soldiers to peaceful construction.

However, he said, efforts only by one side cannot make a mutual dialogue.

The suspension that the south Korean authorities and the U.S. are pursuing their "two Koreas" policy has become very strong.

The DPRK has no intention, nor ability to invade the south, he said, so Korea's national reunification should naturally be achieved by "one country, two systems" approach which recognizes and permits the existence of different political system.

In south Korea, however, an opposition assemblyman was arrested when he said that the national policy should be for reunification.

The DPRK's basic stand is that the reunification should not be based on the formula of "two countries, two systems," he added.

I keenly felt their concern when I visited Panmunjom again.

Military tension was increased more than it had been at the time of my previous visit 11 years before.

Previously, I was allowed to go to the meeting room of the Military Armistice Commission freely only with a few interpreters.

But this time, several soldiers escorted us.

On the southern side of the Military Demarcation Line, huge concrete walls (5 meters high, 10 meters wide of the base) – which could be called a "modern Great Wall" – extended as far as I could see.

South Korea's propaganda broadcasts were as noisy as election campaign sound trucks in Tokyo – so noisy that we could hear them at a guard post on the top of a hill several kilometers from the meeting room.

On our way back, I was surprised to hear an army major who acted as our guide say, "Armies should disappear as early as possible."

It was the first time that I heard a military officer of a developing country saying that armies should be disbanded.

North Korean officials seemed to be expecting the development of democratic movements in south Korea following the NKDP's advance in the '85 general election.

They highly evaluated the fact that the recent democratic movements were tending to be more "anti-U.S., self-reliant."

They seemed to be paying special attention to rifts in the south Korean political system and their outcome.

In this sense, the recent announcement by the south Korean defense ministry indicated division among the south Korean rulers, not north Korea's.

If virtual "martial law" had continued for at least 10 days, it could have provided the authorities with enough time to suppress the democratic movement, but the truth was revealed only two days later, due to vulgar information system of south Korea.

Personally, I think both sides of the 38th parallel have so far been doing about the same thing.

Each side has been trying to industrialize itself to get rid of the backward colonial state and recover from the devastation of war.

Each side has accomplished considerable industrialization in spite of the huge military expenditures. Each side raised standard of living to a middle class level compared with that in advanced countries.

**(To be continued)**

# Social Democrats, Religionists Adopt Letter To Int'l Organizations

*The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party held an emergency joint meeting on Dec. 4 in connection with the fact that the Chon Du Hwan group, engineered by the United States, are suppressing legitimate political activities of democratic political parties by force and has created a de facto "martial law" state in south Korean society of late, and adopted a letter to the Socialist International and other international organizations.*

*Recalling that the south Korean authorities committed a fascist action of thwarting by violence, with the mobilization of nearly 100,000 men of the police and "reserve forces", an all-people Seoul rally planned for Nov. 29 by the New Korea Democratic Party seeking to promote constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections and crush the plot for long-term office, the letters says:*

This was a most barbarous suppression of an opposition political party ever known in the world history of political parties and a most heinous and tyrannical fascist challenge to human rights and democracy.

As for the rally planned by the New Korea Democratic Party, it had been prepared as a rally of one million people, supported by the people of broad strata and opposition democratic organizations in south Korea.

It was a legitimate political activity and a normal political party activity which offered no problem at all for the NKDP, the leading opposition party in south Korea, to organize such a rally.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities threateningly branded this rally as an "illegal one" from the outset and, finally, committed the mean act of checking it by force.

The Chon Du Hwan group had arrested a national assemblyman from the NKDP when he said at the national assembly that the state policy should be national reunification, and followed up this arrest with a heinous suppression of the legitimate activity of this party. This tells how deadly his group is afraid of democracy and that his group is now unable to stay in power without recourse to barbarous violence.

All the developments in south Korea nothing short of a state of "martial law" in fact show that the United States and the south Korean authorities which are undergoing a serious political crisis within and without, are scheming to find a way out of it by staging one more bloodbath like the Kwangju massacre.

We express the hope that the Socialist International and international organizations which fight for the progress of mankind and in defence of peace and human rights would pay due attention to the harsh suppression of opposition parties and human rights by the south Korean authorities encouraged by the United States and would take appropriate steps to check it.

We call upon the Socialist International and international organizations to lift up louder voices of support and solidarity for the anti-fascist struggle for democracy waged by the south Korean democratic political parties, organizations and people.

# Jackson Denounces Human Rights Violations in S. Korea

U.S. civil rights leader Jesse Jackson came to south Korea on Nov. 12, asserting the United States should not be "lured blindly into supporting anticommunism" and declaring the American commitment to human rights "is not negotiable."

"While we may need to negotiate a new relationship in trade after your nation matures, the key to the soul, substance and security of the 'Republic of Korea' is human rights," Jackson said.

He spoke at a welcoming reception given by the Korea National Council of Churches, the host organization for his visit. Jackson, who arrived in Seoul earlier in the day, said his trip already was successful because he had been able to meet with "brother Kim Dae Jung."

Kim, this country's best-known dissident, was on the speaker's platform while Jackson made his strong call for the strengthening of democratic institutions and human rights. Others attending the reception along with Korean church figures, some missionaries and diplomats, were Li Min U, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Li Man Sup, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

Jackson was to meet again with Kim Dae Jung later Nov. 12 night for longer, private talks. The dissident leader still is under a suspended 20-year sentence on a sedition conviction that stripped him of his civil rights and bars him from political activity.

Apologizing for arriving at the reception almost an hour late, Jackson said it was because he had been engaged in discussing "grave and critical matters" with south Korean government officials, including foreign minister Choi Kwang Su. He said he had told them he wanted to meet with the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a veteran human rights leader now imprisoned after being accused of sedition and instigating anti-government demonstrations, "and the students in jail."

Jackson said his visit to south Korea, like that just made to Japan, was to "emphasize a common theme – we cannot have fair trade without human rights. We cannot have meaningful defense commitments without human rights." –AP –

# DPRK Paddlers Contribute To Asian Victory

—At 2nd Euro-Asia TT Tourney—

**Li Bun Hui (photo), 17, one of the DPRK's four promising young table tennis players who attended the Second Euro-Asia Table Tennis Tournament held on Dec. 10—16 in Japan, made a clean record at the tourney to contribute to the Asian female team's victory.**

**The Asian team won the title at the tournament with two victories: 53-44 by the men's groups and 44-12 by the women's groups.**

**On the last day for the group events, Li Bun Hui blanked her Soviet opponent 2-0 (21-15, 21-10) and the Finnish opponent 2-0 (22-20, 21-19) in the group event of Asian women's No. 1 group and European women's No. 2 group in Kawasaki City, in eastern Japan. Li Bun Hui won all the games in her 6 matches.**

**On the same day, Kim Song Hui, 17, of the DPRK defeated his Polish opponent 2-0 (21-18, 21-18) and the Swedish opponent 2-0 (21-10, 21-13) in the group event of Asian men's No. 2 group and European men's No. 2 group in Utsunomiya City in eastern Japan. Kim won five games in his seven matches.**

**The tournament was held under the auspices of the Asian Table Tennis Union and the European Table Tennis Union and was played in four different Japanese cities.**

## DPRK Beats S. Korea at Asian Soccer

PYONGYANG Dec. 8 (KCNA) – The DPRK soccer team beat the south Korean opponent 1:0 in the preliminaries for the finals in the 25th Asian Youth Football Championships held in Saudi Arabia on Dec. 6.

Our players continued attack, taking the initiative from the beginning of the match, displaying a high technique they have cultivated through day-to-day training.

In the 15th minute of the second half, Li Hyok Chon made a sudden dash and scored the first goal with a powerful shot.

The south Korean players did their level best to score a goal but the match ended 1:0 in our favor.

## DPRK Cops 5 Gold, 3 Silver, and 1 Bronze at 1st Asian Jr. Athletics Meet

The DPRK garnered 5 golds, 3 silvers, and one bronze at the 1st Asian Junior Athletics Meet held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from Dec. 4 to 7.

Lyu Ok Hyon came first in the men's 10,000 and 5,000 meters and Kim Chun Mae in the men's 3,000 meters.

Kim Song Hwa came second in the women's 3,000 meters and Chong Chun Hwa in the women's shot-put.

**Correction**

**The headline on the page 6, Oct. 11, 1986 (No. 1,310) issue, "Report by First Chairman Li Jin Gyu of Chongryun CSC" should have read First Vice Chairman, not First Chairman. We regret the error. . . . Ed.**

(Continued from page 3)

### Prosecutors

Prosecutors are duty-bound to observe whether state laws are applied fairly and carried out appropriately.

When an incident happens their duties are to see that suspects are arrested, to investigate a case, indict and press charges. A member of the Social Security Committee (which corresponds to the police agency in Japan) informs a prosecutor when an incident happens and when necessary gets permission from the prosecutor to arrest the suspect.

Criminal investigations are directed and supervised by a prosecutor. At this stage they conduct an investigation, collect information, etc.

Labor disputes are settled by the Korean Traders' Union and trouble likely to result in civil cases is usually settled by the organizations concerned.

Jurists are required to graduate from the law faculty of Kim Il Sung University or a section of the People's Economy University or to pass a certificate examination although not all who obtain this qualification go on to become jurists. Many take up positions as enterpreneurs.

### Our Impressions

As with every other field in the DPRK, the judiciary is directed by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il with the Juche idea as its guiding light.

The only civil cases were in contrast to Japan where financial and economic cases constitute the main civil cases.

Comparatively speaking there are very few trials in the DPRK and as a result the legal profession is very small. In 1984, the Pyongyang City Court dealt with less than two cases a month.

When we consider the number of lawyers as a percentage of the population then the number of lawyers in the DPRK is one tenth that of Japans.

However, comparison with Japan is pointless as the respective judicial systems are quite different.

The small number of incidents reflects the stable social situation in the DPRK. However, the difference in the number of civil cases is obviously due to the different social and economic systems and the different way disputes are settled.

In general, we formed the impression that the society of the DPRK is well organized.

Criminal trials and punishments seemed to be aimed at preventing criminal cases and reeducating offenders.

When considering the judiciary of the DPRK it is necessary to also consider the social system which it serves.

I hope our visit to the DPRK has helped to increase our mutual understanding of our respective judicial systems. (By Yoshimine Keisei)

**(Concluded)**

# Artistic Level of DPRK Is Very High: Yun I Sang

**Mr. Yun I Sang**

*Mr. Yun I Sang, 69, a well-known south Korean composer now living in West Germany, visited Japan to give a concert at the Suntory Hall in Tokyo on Nov. 13.*

*The People's Korea interviewed him to ask him about his view of music, and his activities in the DPRK and Europe.*

*He was once abducted from West Germany by KCIA in 1967 in connection with the "West Berlin Incident," on alleged charges of "espionage activities".*

*As one of the most influential democratic figures abroad, he now takes an active role in the democratization and reunification movement of south Korea, through his creative activities. This is the first part of the interview: (The concluding part will appear in the next issue: . . .Ed.)*

### Concert in the DPRK

**Interviewer:** Since a "Yun I Sang concert" was held in 1982 in the DPRK, your composition began to be introduced there. Then last year you visited there and made a performance tour of Poland with the DPRK State Symphony Orchestra.

**Yun:** Some years ago people in the DPRK began to be interested in my musical composition. Musicians in the DPRK expressed their desire to play my music to their government. Then, at first, they played "Kwangju Forever" and then "Dance Music".

And gradually, they introduced my numbers, and made professional musicians and music lovers acquainted with my music. This is a real joy to me. I am a son of Korea. So I myself do not divide the south and north in my thinking.

If there are any people who understand my music and regard me as an artist born in Korea, I feel thankful to them and help them introduce my music, whoever they may be.

So when the "Yun I Sang Music Research Center" was set up in Pyongyang in 1984, it gave an impetus to young musicians to study my musical theory.

Moreover, this year, the DPRK State Symphony Orchestra took part in the music festival "Autumn in Warsaw" with my numbers like "Yun I Sang Symphony No.1" and "Clarinet Concerto".

### Several Encores

**Yun:** The music festival held in Poland where we were officially invited is one of the most famous and authoritative ones in the world. This means that the DPRK orchestra is known for its high artistic level in European countries. This was the first time that a large Asian orchestra was officially invited to the festival.

So I was invited to the DPRK to give musical lessons and advice to them. But I found their musical technique was wonderful and was never inferior to those of European orchestras. I help them with my music through lessons, and visited Poland with a 120-member orchestra and its conductors.

In Poland, the sponsors chose a good day for us to perform. The concert hall was jam-packed with many famous musicians, players, critics, journalists and people of mass media from all over the world. The festival is totally different in character from similar music festivals.

The festival isn't held simply for friendship between countries but it is one in which talented musicians in the world are to be acknowledged internationally.

But everyone who took part in the music festival was surprised at the high artistic level of the DPRK State Symphony Orchestra. Because those who didn't know even the existence of the orchestra, found that it played such a difficult music as mine wonderfully, minutely, and with a high technical level.

Music directors, and critics in various countries came to me and highly evaluated the performance of the state symphony orchestra.

After achieving great success in Warsaw, we played "La Valse" by Ravel, "Dance music" by me (Yun I Sang), "Tschaikovsky's Symphony No.4" in 4 cities in Poland: Lublin, Pleszew, Katowice, and Krakow.

Even though it's true I am known a little, everyone knows a lot about Ravel and Tschaikovsky, in other words, in European countries, people are particular about classical music, and have a profound knowledge of music.

So, we didn't prepare for any particular encores at that time. Yet, contrary to our expectations, audiences in those cities greeted us in several bursts of applause, demanding encores at every concert. But we were unable to play encores.

It was only in the second city that we actually played an encore, but the applause didn't stop easily, and they wanted another encore.

From the third city, we prepared two numbers for encores, but we should have played another, if we had prepared for a third.

The fact that we got encores in traditionally famous musical cities in Europe proved the technical level of the DPRK Symphony Orchestra is very high.

The musical tour of Poland proved to be a great success in that it made them recognise the high musical level of the DPRK and contributed toward enhancing international prestige of the DPRK, I think.

**(To be continued)**

**"Printing", "Technical Translation" & "Manual Producing System" (European & Japanese Languages)**
**Motto: Sophisticated Technique, Reasonable Prices, Speed & Beauty**

**NIKKEI PRINTING INC.**
**Address: 2-16-2, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102**
**Tel: (03) 263-0581**
**Printing Companies: Fukagawa, Itabashi & Hatchobori**

# Noli—Folk Game of Korea

## 3) Kune

(Continued from the 1,317 issue)

*Kune* is somewhat like a swing. It is usually played at the festival on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar. On that day, people tie several braids to thick boughs of willow trees and pine trees which command a wide view.

It is usually played only by women, and as Korean women in feudal days were not supposed to go out of their houses freely, the festival day was the only day when they could go and play outside. On this occasion, women, especially young girls spruced up with their best *chogori*, traditional national dress of Korean women. Therefore, for parents with marriageable young sons, it was a good chance to look for suitable brides.

Playing *kune* is a little more difficult than playing a swing in other countries such as Japan. It is not so simple as to swing just back and forth. The player has to swing higher and higher until her swingboard touches and rings a bunch of small bells that is tied to a bough.

### Origin of Kune

There is no literature that can trace its origin to a period before the beginning of the 13th century or the closing years of the Koryo Period (918-1392). However, this does not mean that *kune* began to be played during that period. It can be traced back to ancient times. Here are some examples.

"*Samul Kiwon*" (Origin of things), a book written during the Sung dynasty period of China (960-1279) says, "We played it (*kune*) on *hanshik* day (105th day after the winter solstice) so that it may remind us of the northern tribes people playing it, flying higher and higher. Later, Chinese women learned it from them."

"The northern tribes" included some tribes which later became the ancestors of Korean people.

Other literature of those days also mentions *kune* and *shirum*, Korean wrestling, as originating in the beginning of the 13th century.

But if these games were played from ancient days as far back as the Sung dynasty period, why on earth isn't there any literature to record the fact?

This is because *kune* and *shirum* were popular games and were not played by noblemen or the ruling classes. When it was only in the beginning of the 13th century that they began to play it.

According to "*Songjong Shillok* (record)", people of Seoul, in the southern part of Korea in the 15th century, set up *kune* in the middle of the city on the festival day and watched women play it, betting money on them. On that occasion, they divided themselves into two, people who lived in the southern part of the city and the northern part, and made a great bet.

In order to set up some rule for the competition, people tied a bunch of small rings on a bough for players to kick and ring so that everybody could see how high a player could get.

*Kune* has been played throughout the Korean Peninsula from early days, but its western part, especially Pyongyang, was famous for it.

They usually picked a place on some mountain commanding a grand view.

Aside from mountains, people set it up under willow trees on river banks with white sand or in the middle of cities.

*Kune* braids are mostly made of straws or jute and sometimes they made colorful braids to celebrate the occasion.

After typing both ends of the braid on a bough, they placed a board for footresting on the other side of the braid. And they put two soft silk strings to connect player's wrists with the braid to keep the player from falling.

The length of the braid is about 8-9 meters. If it is too long or too short, players find it hard to get higher.

The thickness of the braid varies according to materials. However, it must be of such size that the player can hold it in her hands.

### How to Play

There are two ways of playing *kune*. Playing it alone and playing it with two people, facing each other. The latter is called *ssang kune* or *mat kune*. This is not usually played but for entertainment.

There have been three ways of *kune* competition so far.

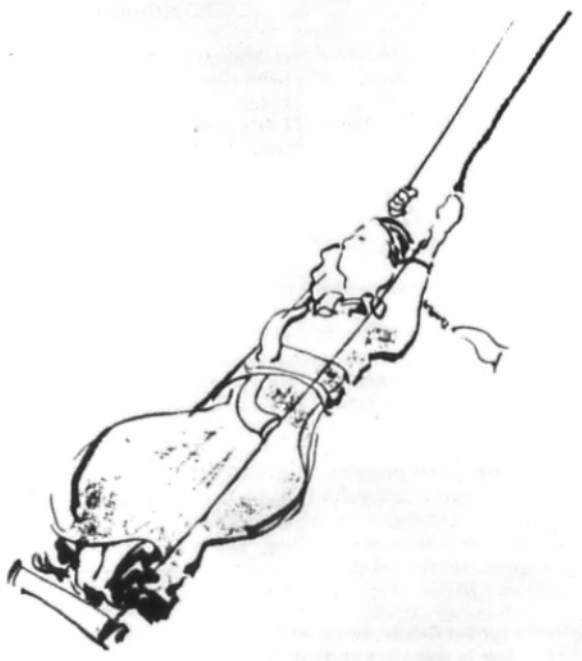
The first one existed from the earliest days of *kune*-playing. Then, people attached a twig or a flower to a bough next to the bough to which a *kune* braid was tied. Players were to kick them or hold them in their mouth.

Second, they attached a bunch of small bells to kick. This began in the 15th century. They adjusted its height so as to move it higher and higher and measure the height.

The third one was invented recently. A measured string is attached to the board. And when *kune* swings, the measure can tell the height the players reach.

In this way, *kune*, which has a long history of tradition, has been preserved and developed by Korean people up to the present day.

(To be continued)



## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

### DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

(Nov. 22–Dec. 10)

**Nov. 22**
* A Korean government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade Kang Jong Mo for a visit to Albania.

**Nov. 24**
* A second Korean friendship visiting group headed by Kim Gyong Ho, vice chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee for China.

**Nov. 26**
* A Korean light industry delegation headed by Li Gil Du, vice chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industry for a visit to the GDR.
* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with Asia and Africa headed by vice chairman Li Song Ho for a visit to Czechoslovakia.
* A Korean delegation of literature publishing workers headed by Chong So Chong, director of the Literature and Art Publishing House for a visit to the Soviet Union.

**Nov. 27**
* A government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun Han for a visit to China.

**Nov. 29**
* A delegation of Kunroja headed by its deputy editor Li Jong Nam for a visit to the USSR
* A delegation of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency headed by director Li Dong Gwan for a visit to the USSR.

**Dec. 2**
* A Korean delegation of university rectors headed by Rim Gun Bok, rector of the University of Costruction and Building Materials for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the State General Bureau of Tourism of Korea headed by Han Byong Un, its deputy director general for a visit to China.

**Dec. 3**
* A delegtion of the Korean Union of Architects headed by Kim Ung Sang, chairman of the State Construction Commission and chairman of the Central Committee of the union to visit Cuba.
* A DPRK delegation of scientific and technological cooperation headed by Ryo Song Gyun, vice chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to visit Poland.

**Dec. 10**
* A Korean government scientific and technological delegation headed by Li Ja Bang, Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology to Romania and Bulgaria.

### Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang

(Nov. 24–Dec. 5)

**Nov. 24**
* A delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade headed by its vice chairman Vasily Slastyonenko.
* A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries headed by Yuri Moskaltsov, first deputy director of Far Eastern Fisheries of the ministry.
* A delegation of the Academy of National Economy under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union headed by Nikolai Laverov, first vice president of the academy.
* A delegation of the Polish Union of Sculptors headed by secretary general Miroslaw Smoroczewski.

**Nov. 25**
* A delegation of the Diplomatic Personnel Service Bureau of China headed by deputy director Fan Yong.
* A delegation of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by chairman Kuno Chuji, Liberal Democratic Party member of the House of Representatives of Japan.
* A delegation of Japanese men of culture headed by critic Inoue Kiyoshi, honorary professor of Kyoto University of Japan.

**Dec. 2**
* A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Health headed by vice minister Georgi Khlyabich.
* A delegation of the Lawers Association of the GDR headed by Gunter Sarge, chairman of the Lawyers Association and president of the Supreme Court of the GDR.
* A Bulgarian government cultural delegation headed by Stoyan Konstantinov.
* Nelli Semyonova, deputy editor of the Soviet "Russian Language" Publishing House.

**Dec. 5**
* A delegation of the International Union of Students headed by President J. Skala.
* A delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League headed by Laszlo Domonkos, secretary of the Central Committee.

### Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

(Nov. 17–Dec. 11)

**Nov. 17**
* A protocol on commodity exchange for 1987 between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing.

**Nov. 18**
* An agreement on forming an intergovernmental joint economic committee of the DPRK and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare.

**Nov. 21**
* A protocol of the 14th Meeting of the Standing Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang.
* A 1987 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest.

**Nov. 29**
* A 1986-1987 protocol on cooperation in the book publication and distribution was signed in Pyongyang between the Publication Guidance Bureau of the DPRK and the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade.
* A 1987-1988 plan for cultural interchange between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing.

**Dec. 6**
* A 1987-90 agreement on scientific cooperation between the construction and building materials branch of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Academy of Construction Science of the GDR was signed in Berlin.

**Dec. 7**
* 1987-90 plan for cooperation between the Ministries of Public Health of Korea and the Soviet Union in the field of public health and medical science was signed in Pyongyang.

**Dec. 4**
* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the PSRA for 1987 was signed in Tirana, Albania.

**Dec. 10**
* The 1987-90 working plan for friendship and cooperation between the Korean and GDR writers unions was signed in Berlin.

**Dec. 11**
* An agreement on establishing a joint committee between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Benin was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

# Recent Western Reports on the DPRK Full of Lies, Says KCNA

PYONGYANG Dec. 8 (KCNA) – The Korean Central News Agency issued the following report on Dec. 8:

Recently correspondents of some Western media including James Miles of UPI, Graham Earnshaw of Reuters and Pierre-Antoine Donnet of AFP came to our country under the name of "tourists."

While staying in our country, they reported faked-up materials vilifying our Republic, acting as "special envoys," and, after leaving our country, have been continuing their slanderous anti-DPRK propaganda.

This is an intolerable challenge to our Republic and a mockery of and insult to the world press which values justice and truth.

The press should be fair and truthful, conscientious and objective.

But these paid trumpeters of imperialism styling themselves "special envoys" shamelessly published reports run through with falsity and deception contrary to the noble duty of journalists to convey only truth.

Deliberately distorting the reality of our country, they foolishly tried to throw a shadow on the united might of our people closely rallied around the party and the leader.

And they heaped preposterous abuses on our Republic where everything is going well and whose international authority and prestige is daily rising.

And they spun out a long string of lies to drive a wedge between our country and fraternal socialist countries linked together by tight bonds of class friendship and solidarity.

Of course, we do not expect a good propaganda about our country from the propaganda machines paid by imperialists which are accustomed to have a reversed view of everything and engage themselves in falsity and deception, swindle and intrigue.

But we are simply startled by the fact that they are maliciously carrying on the anti-DPRK smear campaign full of lies and fabrications that shockingly baffle imagination.

What is particularly surprising is the fact that the hired trumpeters of imperialism have discarded even the elementary conscience and morality of men of the press and are resorting to deception and fraudulence for their criminal and smear propaganda.

First of all, they, far more entering our country in an honest way as journalist, entered in the guise of "teacher", "translator", etc. And then suddenly changed to be so-called "special envoy."

This tells that from the beginning they pursued an insidious political aim which does not become the position of correspondent.

To make their false reports appear "plausible", they put such label as "East European diplomatic sources" and "West European diplomatic sources" in Pyongyang on their reports.

All the more ridiculous is the fact that after they left Pyongyang and returned to Beijing on December 1 these "special envoys" are continuously spreading false reports as "reports from Pyongyang".

These facts show that they are spies and impostors under the guise of "correspondents" hired by the imperialist espionage organs and despicable hack writers bought over by the south Korean puppets for a few dirty dollars.

It cannot be overlooked all the more that the criminal smear propaganda is timed to coincide with the malicious anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique.

Now the south Korean puppets, as if they had been waiting for a chance, are carrying the false reports from Western "special envoys" in newspapers as "specially contracted reports".

We sternly protest to the press organs of the United States, Britain, France and some other Western press organs against their open spread of false and forged reports insulting the dignity of our Republic and people.

We express the belief that all men of the press and press organs of different countries that love peace and value truth will bitterly denounce such impostors and despicable hack writers and give them no place in the press.

# *Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Issues*

*Following are gists of articles of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on some of controversial issues drawing world's attention.*

## Botha's Enclosure

By walling off the residential districts of Africans the Botha regime tries to contain their action and prevent the disclosure of the evil consequences of its vicious suppressive policy.

In Western European countries "enclosure" was used to deprive the peasants of farm land and breed sheep in the period of transition to capitalism. And the Botha regime tries to use this method against the population today when the 20th century is coming to a close.

This shows the precarious position of the Botha regime in blind alley. The South African racists' talk about the "abolition of racism" and "reform" is nothing but a smokescreen to cover up their racist nature and suppression.

The spokesman of the Botha regime described the enclosure of the residential quarters in Soweto as one to "prevent accidents" on the express highways. But this is a whopping lie which can fool nobody. *(Dec. 4)*

## U.S.-Japan Mil. Tie-up

Washington and Seoul concluded "results of joint study" for the "defence of sea routes" up to 1,000 miles off Japanese shores which had been conducted by the U.S. and Japanese authorities.

The "joint study" is a study in name only. In actuality, its aim is to work out a joint military operation plan which would be carried out by the United States and Japan in the Pacific waters, straits including the Korean Strait in particular.

The United States and Japan are planning to ship their large naval and air forces into the East Sea of the DPRK and seas surrounding the Korean Peninsula under the pretext of "defence of sea routes", undertake "strait blockade" operations and ignite another war in Korea with it as a springboard to make a nuclear attack on the DPRK and, furthermore, extend this war to other socialist countries.

As seen in the "results of joint study", the Japanese attempt to play a major role in a new war of aggression in Korea, stage a comeback to Korea and stretch out their tentacles of aggression to Asia and other regions.

The aggressive conspiracy and nuclear tie-up between Washington and Tokyo are a basic factor for aggravating the Asian situation and increasing the danger of nuclear war. *(Dec. 5)*

## Washington's SDI

Washington's world strategy is a barbarous nuclear war strategy based on "nuclear almighty" and the "Star Wars" programme is a fantastic plan of aggression, another knavish form of the nuclear war strategy.

It is ridiculous hypocrisy that the Americans describe the "Star Wars" programme as a "means" of "protecting the lives" of people.

They are going to impose nuclear holocaust upon mankind by propelling this barbarous "Star Wars" programme on the plea of "defence" and deploy space weapons in the orbit to use them as means of threat and blackmail and domination over the progressive countries and peoples.

Particularly, the spearhead of their space nuclear war strategy is directed against the socialist forces.

Through this plan the United States attempts in vain to realize its "superiority of strength" and "nuclear weapons" over socialism and become a "victor" in the nuclear war.

Motivated by this criminal design, the U.S. President at the summit meeting in Reykjavik, insisted on the "Star Wars" programme against the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament, thus making it fail to reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament.

The "Star Wars" programme is a product of conspiracy of the Reagan administration with monopoly capital of the United States.

The Americans are inveigling Britain, Japan, Israel and other allies and clients into the criminal "Star Wars" programme.

The real intention of the United States is to shift the heavy financial and technological burden for the realization of "Star Wars" programme onto the shoulders of its "fellows" and bind them tightly by the chains of nuclear war strategy.

The "Star Wars" programme, however, is no more than a wild fancy. The programme lacks possibility to be realized in any aspect, technological, economic or military. *(Dec. 2)*

## "Charge" against Syria

The United States on Nov. 14 announced additional political and economic "sanctions" against Syria, telling a lie about Syria's "terrorism".

The U.S. advertisement of Syria's involvement in a "terrorist plot" is designed to invent a pretext to deliberately slander Syria and intensify manoeuvres against her.

The U.S. "sanctions" are premeditated ones aimed to blockade and stifle Syria politically and economically.

The United States regards Syria as one of the main stumbling blocks lying in the way of realising its aggressive Middle East strategy, because Syria maintains a firm stand against imperialism and for independence.

Syria resolutely opposes the aggressive moves of the imperialists and Israel to maintain and expand their domination over the Arab land and strongly calls for the unity of the Arab peoples, peace in the Middle East and a fair solution of the problem in this region.

Hence, the United States directs the spearhead of aggression on the Middle East against Syria. *(Nov. 20)*

## Presidential Visit

(Continued from page 1)

of collective peace and security, he said, "The realization of denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and the withdrawal of the military equipment from there. . . will be conducive to detente and indispensable to dialogue in the Far East."

### Functions, Treaty & Agreement

President Kim Il Sung received on Dec. 7 the Benin goodwill envoy led by President Mathieu Kerekou.

Present there from the Benin side were Girigissou Gado, Minister of Equipment and Transport; Martin Dohou Azonhino, Chairman of the Mono Provincial State Administration; Joseph Degla, Second Vice President of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Justin Gnidehou, Chairman of the Commission of State Planning, Finance and Budget of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Francois Codjo Azodogbehou, Second Vice Chairman of the Rural Development Commission; Soule Dankoro, Minister of Trade, Handicraft and Tourism, Morou Ben Akibouh, member of the National Bureau of the Committee for the Safeguarding of the Benin Revolution; Ali Houdou, Minister of Information and Communications; Rafiatou Karimou, Chairman of the Benin Organization of Revolutionary Women; Taofiqui Maliky, Chairman of the Local Organs Commission of the State Power of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Pierre Osho, Secretary General of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly; Frederic Affo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Cosme Deguenon, Benin ambassador to the DPRK; and others, according to a KCNA report. (Titles are only for the administrative position. . . Ed.)

Meanwhile, the Benin President presented gifts respectively to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il on Dec. 8.

Talks between the two heads of state of Dec. 11 followed talks held in Pyongyang on Dec. 8.

Senior party and government officials participated in the Dec. 8 and 11 talks from both sides with them proceeded "in a sincere and friendly atmosphere."

On Dec. 10 an agreement on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries was signed at the Mansudae Assembly Hall by DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and Benin Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Frederic Affo.

Meanwhile, an agreement on establishing a joint committee between the governments between Korea and Benin was signed in Pyongyang on Dec. 11 by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, and Frederic Affo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

## Reply Message

(Continued from page 1)

relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two states based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will constantly strengthen and develop in future, too.

To further expand and deepen these relations in accordance with the spirit of the agreement reached at the top-level meeting in Moscow in October last is in accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and will prove conducive to their common struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

We wish you and the entire working people of the DPRK new great success in socialist construction, in fulfilling the tasks set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the Korean people.

**THE PEOPLE'S KOREA** Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.